

THE HONORABLE JAMES L. ROBERT

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

CYWEE GROUP LTD.,

Plaintiff,

v.

HTC CORPORATION
and
HTC AMERICA, INC.,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 2:17-cv-00932-JLR

STIPULATED PROTECTIVE ORDER

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

**NOTE ON MOTION CALENDAR:
JUNE 4, 2018**

1. PURPOSES AND LIMITATIONS

Discovery in this action is likely to involve production of confidential, proprietary, or private information for which special protection may be warranted. Accordingly, the parties hereby stipulate to and petition the court to enter the following Stipulated Protective Order. The parties acknowledge that this agreement is consistent with LCR 26(c). It does not confer blanket protection on all disclosures or responses to discovery, the protection it affords from public disclosure and use extends only to the limited information or items that are entitled to confidential treatment under the applicable legal principles, and it does not presumptively entitle parties to file confidential information under seal.

2. "CONFIDENTIAL" MATERIAL

"Confidential" material shall include the following documents and tangible things produced or otherwise exchanged that constitute or include, in whole or in part, confidential or proprietary information or trade secrets including, but not limited to, source code, product design files, engineering specifications, confidential financial information and customer information of any party hereto or any third party whom a party reasonably believes it owes an obligation of confidentiality with respect to such document, information or material.

3. "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" MATERIAL

"Highly Confidential – Attorneys' Eyes Only" material shall include extremely sensitive "Confidential Information or Items," disclosure of which to another party or non-party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by less restrictive means.

4. "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE" MATERIAL

"Highly Confidential – Source Code" material shall include extremely sensitive "Confidential Information or Items" representing computer code, physical design files and associated comments and revision histories, formulas, engineering specifications, recipes, run sheets, or schematics that define or otherwise describe in detail the algorithms or structure of software or hardware designs, disclosure of which to another party or non-party would create a substantial risk of serious harm that could not be avoided by less restrictive means.

5. SCOPE

The protections conferred by this agreement cover not only confidential material (as defined above), but also (1) any information copied or extracted from confidential material; (2) all copies, excerpts, summaries, or compilations of confidential material; and (3) any testimony, conversations, or presentations by parties or their counsel that might reveal confidential material.

However, the protections conferred by this agreement do not cover information that is in the public domain or becomes part of the public domain other than as a result of a disclosure by the receiving party in violation of this Order, including through trial or otherwise.

6. ACCESS TO AND USE OF CONFIDENTIAL MATERIAL

6.1 Basic Principles. A receiving party may use confidential material that is disclosed or produced by another party or by a non-party in connection with this case only for prosecuting, defending, or attempting to settle this litigation. Confidential material may be disclosed only to the categories of persons and under the conditions described in this agreement. Confidential material must be stored and maintained by a receiving party at a location and in a secure manner that ensures that access is limited to the persons authorized under this agreement.

6.2 Disclosure of "CONFIDENTIAL," "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY," or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE" Information or Items. Unless otherwise ordered by the court or permitted in writing by the designating party, a receiving party may disclose any confidential material only to:

(a) the receiving party's outside counsel of record in this action, as well as employees of counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation;

(b) the officers, directors, and employees (including in-house counsel) of the receiving party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation, unless a particular document or material produced is designated "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE" and is so designated;

(c) one designated in-house counsel of the receiving party to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

(d) experts and consultants to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary for this litigation and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A);

(e) the court, court personnel, and court reporters and their staff;

(f) copy or imaging services retained by counsel to assist in the duplication of confidential material, provided that counsel for the party retaining the copy or imaging service

1 instructs the service not to disclose any confidential material to third parties and to immediately
2 return all originals and copies of any confidential material;

3 (g) during their depositions, witnesses in the action to whom disclosure is
4 reasonably necessary and who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound"
5 (Exhibit A), unless otherwise agreed by the designating party or ordered by the court. Pages of
6 transcribed deposition testimony or exhibits to depositions that reveal confidential material must
7 be separately bound by the court reporter and may not be disclosed to anyone except as permitted
8 under this agreement;

9 (h) the author or recipient of a document containing the information or a
10 custodian or other person who otherwise possessed or knew the information.

11 6.3 Filing Confidential Material. Before filing confidential material or discussing or
12 referencing such material in court filings, the filing party shall confer with the designating party
13 to determine whether the designating party will remove the confidential designation, whether the
14 document can be redacted, or whether a motion to seal or stipulation and proposed order is
15 warranted. Local Civil Rule 5(g) sets forth the procedures that must be followed and the standards
16 that will be applied when a party seeks permission from the court to file material under seal. The
17 ability to file confidential materials is not contingent upon the Court granting any sealing request.

18 7. DESIGNATING PROTECTED MATERIAL

19 7.1 Exercise of Restraint and Care in Designating Material for Protection. Each party
20 or non-party that designates information or items for protection under this agreement must take
21 care to limit any such designation to specific material that qualifies under the appropriate
22 standards. The designating party must designate for protection only those parts of material,
23 documents, items, or oral or written communications that qualify, so that other portions of the
24 material, documents, items, or communications for which protection is not warranted are not swept
25 unjustifiably within the ambit of this agreement.

1 Mass, indiscriminate, or routinized designations are prohibited. Designations that are
2 shown to be clearly unjustified or that have been made for an improper purpose (e.g., to
3 unnecessarily encumber or delay the case development process or to impose unnecessary expenses
4 and burdens on other parties) expose the designating party to sanctions.

5 If it comes to a designating party's attention that information or items that it designated for
6 protection do not qualify for protection, the designating party must promptly notify all other parties
7 that it is withdrawing the mistaken designation.

8 7.2 Manner and Timing of Designations. Except as otherwise provided in this
9 agreement (see, e.g., second paragraph of section 5.2(a) below), or as otherwise stipulated or
10 ordered, disclosure or discovery material that qualifies for protection under this agreement must
11 be clearly so designated before or when the material is disclosed or produced.

12 (a) Information in documentary form: (e.g., paper or electronic documents and
13 deposition exhibits, but excluding transcripts of depositions or other pretrial or trial proceedings),
14 the designating party must affix the word or phrases "CONFIDENTIAL," "HIGHLY
15 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY," or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE
16 CODE" to each page that contains confidential material. If only a portion or portions of the
17 material on a page qualifies for protection, the producing party also must clearly identify the
18 protected portion(s) (e.g., by making appropriate markings in the margins).

19 (b) Other tangible items: the producing party must affix in a prominent place
20 on the exterior of the container or containers in which the information or item is stored the word
21 or phrases "CONFIDENTIAL," "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY,"
22 or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE." If only a portion or portions of the
23 information or item warrant protection, the producing party, to the extent practicable, shall identify
24 the protected portion(s).

25 A party or non-party that makes original documents or materials available for
26 inspection need not designate them for protection until after the inspecting party has indicated

1 which material it would like copied and produced. During the inspection and before the
2 designation, all of the material made available for inspection shall be deemed "HIGHLY
3 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY." After the inspecting party has identified the
4 documents it wants copied and produced, the producing party must determine which documents,
5 or portions thereof, qualify for protection under this Order. Then, before producing the specified
6 documents, the producing party must affix the appropriate legend ("CONFIDENTIAL,"
7 "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY," or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL
8 – SOURCE CODE") to each page of the document.

9 (c) Testimony given in deposition or in other pretrial or trial proceedings: A party
10 or non-party shall identify on the record, before the close of the deposition, hearing, or other
11 proceeding, all protected testimony and specify the level of protection being asserted. When it is
12 impractical to identify separately each portion of testimony that is entitled to protection and it
13 appears that substantial portions of the testimony may qualify for protection, the designating party
14 may invoke on the record (before the deposition, hearing, or other proceeding is concluded) a right
15 to have up to thirty (30) days to identify the specific portions of the testimony as to which
16 protection is sought and to specify the level of protection being asserted. Only those portions of
17 the testimony that are appropriately designated for protection within the thirty (30) days shall be
18 covered by the provisions of this Stipulated Protective Order. Alternatively, a party may specify,
19 at the deposition or up to thirty (30) days afterwards if that period is properly invoked, that the
20 entire transcript shall be treated as "CONFIDENTIAL" or "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
21 ATTORNEYS' EYES ONLY."

22 Parties shall give the other parties notice if they reasonably expect a deposition,
23 hearing or other proceeding to include protected material so that the other parties can ensure that
24 only authorized individuals who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound"
25 (Exhibit A) are present at those proceedings. The use of a document as an exhibit at a deposition
26

1 shall not in any way affect its designation as “CONFIDENTIAL,” “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL
2 – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY,” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE.”

3 Transcripts containing protected material shall have an obvious legend on the title
4 page that the transcript contains “CONFIDENTIAL,” “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL –
5 ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY,” or “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE,” and the title
6 page shall be followed by a list of all pages (including line numbers as appropriate) that have been
7 designated as protected material and the level of protection being asserted by the designating party.
8 The designating party shall inform the Court reporter of these requirements. Any transcript that is
9 prepared before the expiration of a thirty (30) day period for designation shall be treated during
10 that period as if it had been designated “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES
11 ONLY” in its entirety unless otherwise agreed. After the expiration of that period, the transcript
12 shall be treated only as “CONFIDENTIAL,” or as otherwise designated.

13 7.3 Inadvertent Failures to Designate. If timely corrected, an inadvertent failure to
14 designate qualified information or items does not, standing alone, waive the designating party’s
15 right to secure protection under this agreement for such material. Upon timely correction of a
16 designation, the receiving party must make reasonable efforts to ensure that the material is treated
17 in accordance with the provisions of this agreement.

18 8. SOURCE CODE

19 8.1 To the extent production of source code becomes necessary in this case, a producing
20 party may designate source code as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE” if it
21 comprises or includes confidential, proprietary, or trade secret source code.

22 8.2 Protected material designated as “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE”
23 shall be subject to all of the protections afforded to “HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’
24 EYES ONLY” information and may be disclosed only to the individuals to whom “HIGHLY
25 CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS’ EYES ONLY” information may be disclosed, as set forth in
26 the paragraphs of section 7.2.

1 8.3 Any source code produced in discovery shall be made available for inspection, in
2 its native format (*e.g.*, GDS files) so that it can be reasonably reviewed and searched, during
3 normal business hours or at other mutually agreeable times, at an office of the producing party's
4 counsel. Computer source code (such as, but not limited to Java and C++ code) will be made
5 available for inspection in its native format. The source code shall be made available for inspection
6 on a secured computer in a secured room without Internet access or network access to other
7 computers, and the receiving party shall not copy, remove, or otherwise transfer any portion of the
8 source code onto any recordable media or recordable device. The producing party shall install tools
9 that are sufficient for viewing and searching the code produced, on the platform produced. The
10 parties may further confer on installing additional tools for viewing and searching the code
11 produced.

12 The producing party shall install tools that are sufficient for viewing and searching the
13 Source Code on the Source Code Computer, including a text editor that is capable of printing
14 out Source Code with page and/or line numbers and a multi-file text search tool such as
15 "grep." The receiving party's outside counsel and/or experts may request that software tools
16 for viewing and searching Source Code be installed on the secured computer, provided,
17 however, that:

18 (i) the receiving party possesses or obtains an appropriate license to such
19 software tools;

20 (ii) the producing party approves such software tools, which approval shall not
21 be unreasonably withheld; and

22 (iii) such other software tools are reasonably necessary for the receiving party to
23 perform its review of the Source Code consistent with all of the protections
24 herein. Specific tools may include but are not limited to: Notepad++, PowerGrep,
25 DTSearch, the default packages of the Cygwin program.
26

1 The receiving party must provide the producing party with the CD, DVD, download
2 link or equivalent for such licensed software tool(s) at least five (5) days in advance of the date
3 upon which the receiving party wishes to have the additional software tools available for use on
4 the Source Code Computer, but producing party shall use best efforts to accommodate less
5 notice. The receiving party shall not at any time use any compilers, interpreters, or simulators
6 in connection with the supplier's Source Code. Nor shall any cellular telephones, smartphones,
7 personal digital assistants, Blackberries, cameras, sound recorders, Dictaphones, telephone
8 jacks, or other devices be permitted inside the secure room. No non-electronic devices capable
9 of similar functionality shall be permitted in the secure room.

10 The producing party may visually monitor the activities of the receiving party's
11 representatives during any source code review, but only to ensure that there is no unauthorized
12 recording, copying, or transmission of the source code.

13 8.4 The receiving party shall provide at least seven (7) days' notice to the producing
14 party prior to any inspection of source code. No more than a total of twenty-five individuals
15 identified by the receiving party shall have access to the secure room. Immediately prior to each
16 grant of access to the secure room or the source code, each authorized person shall provide proper
17 identification for the producing party or the producing party's counsel to verify identity. Proper
18 identification requires showing, at a minimum, a photo identification card sanctioned by the
19 government of any State of the United States or by the nation state of the authorized person's
20 current citizenship. Access to the secure room or the source code may be denied, at the discretion
21 of the producing party, to any individual who fails to provide proper identification.

22 8.5 The receiving party may request paper copies of limited portions of source code
23 that appear reasonably necessary for the preparation of court filings, in-depth review, infringement
24 or invalidity contentions, pleadings, expert reports, or other papers, or for deposition or trial, but
25 shall not request paper copies for the purposes of reviewing the source code other than
26 electronically as set forth in paragraph 8.3(c) in the first instance. The producing party shall

1 provide all such source code in paper form including bates numbers and the label "HIGHLY
2 CONFIDENTIAL - SOURCE CODE." The amount of source code requested in hard copy format
3 must be reasonable in length. If the producing party objects that the printed portions are excessive
4 and/or not done for a permitted purpose, the producing party shall make such objection known to
5 the receiving party within five (5) days of the request. If, after meeting and conferring, the
6 producing party and the receiving party cannot resolve the objection, the producing party may
7 challenge the amount of source code requested in hard copy form pursuant to the dispute resolution
8 procedure and timeframes set forth in section 8. Printouts of physical design files shall continue to
9 be deemed "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE" pursuant to paragraph 4 above.

10 8.6 At the request of the receiving party, up to ten (10) copies of the original source
11 code printouts on watermarked paper shall be made for outside counsel of record for the receiving
12 party within seven (7) days. The producing party shall provide all such source code in paper form
13 including bates numbers and the label "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE." It is the
14 responsibility of the producing party to ensure delivery of the printed documents. The receiving
15 party and its outside counsel of record shall not make any further copies of the requested printouts
16 unless otherwise agreed to by the parties.

17 8.7 In addition to other reasonable steps to maintain the security and confidentiality of
18 the producing party's source code, printed copies of the source code maintained by the receiving
19 party must be kept in a locked storage container when not in use. No electronic copies of the source
20 code shall be provided by the producing party beyond the source code on the secured computer.

21 8.8 The receiving party shall not create any electronic or other images of the paper
22 copies and shall not convert any of the information contained in the paper copies into any electronic
23 format (including, by way of example only, the receiving party may not scan the confidential
24 source code to a PDF or photograph the code).

25 8.9 Images, copies, and excerpts of the source code shall not be included in
26 correspondence between the parties (references to production numbers shall be used instead). A

1 receiving party may include excerpts of source code in a pleading, exhibit, expert report,
2 infringement contention, invalidity contention, discovery document, deposition transcript, other
3 Court document, provided (a) that the specific excerpt is no larger than necessary and (b) that the
4 source code documents are appropriately marked under this Order, restricted to those who are
5 entitled to have access to them as specified herein, and, if filed with the Court, filed under seal in
6 accordance with the Court's rules, procedures, and orders. To the extent portions of source code
7 material are quoted in a source code document, either (1) the entire source code document will be
8 stamped and treated as "HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE" or (2) those pages
9 containing quoted source code material will be separately stamped and treated as "HIGHLY
10 CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE."

11 8.10 If the receiving party wishes to use printed copies of source code as deposition
12 exhibits, the Parties shall meet and confer in advance of such depositions in order to determine a
13 mutually agreeable arrangement under which printed copies of source code may be used as
14 deposition exhibits. Copies of source code that are marked as deposition exhibits shall not be
15 provided to the court reporter or attached to deposition transcripts; rather, the deposition record
16 will identify the exhibit by its production numbers. The transcript for any deposition in which the
17 contents of any source code are discussed shall be designated "[PRODUCING PARTY'S NAME]
18 HIGHLY CONFIDENTIAL – SOURCE CODE – SUBJECT TO PROTECTIVE ORDER."

19 8.11 Unless otherwise agreed in advance by the Parties in writing, following each day
20 on which inspection is done under this Order, the receiving party's outside counsel of record and/or
21 experts shall remove all notes, documents, and all other materials from the secure room. The
22 producing party shall not be responsible for any items left in the room following each inspection
23 session, and the receiving party shall have no expectation of confidentiality for any items left in
24 the room following each inspection session without a prior agreement to that effect.

25 8.12 The receiving party shall maintain a source code access log identifying each hard
26 copy of the source code that it has in its possession and, for each and every time the hard copy of

1 the source code is viewed: (i) the name of each person who viewed the source code and (ii) the
2 date and time of access. The producing party shall be entitled to a copy of the log upon two (2)
3 days' advance notice to the receiving party.

4 8.13 Within thirty (30) days of the date of settlement or issuance of a final, non-
5 appealable decision resolving all issues in this litigation, the receiving party will destroy all paper
6 copies of the producing party's source code. The receiving party shall use reasonable efforts to
7 destroy documents containing information from the source code. Outside counsel of record of any
8 party shall be entitled to retain copies of court papers (and exhibits thereto), correspondence,
9 pleadings, deposition and trial transcripts (and exhibits thereto), expert reports and attorney work-
10 product that contain or refer to source code provided that such counsel and employees of such
11 counsel shall not disclose such source code to any person, except pursuant to court order. Within
12 sixty (60) days of the date of settlement or final, non-appealable decision, the receiving party shall
13 serve on the producing party a certification stating that it, including its Outside Counsel of Record
14 and experts, has complied with its obligations under this paragraph and that they will make no use
15 of the source code or of any knowledge gained from the source code in any future endeavor.

16 8.14 Nothing herein shall be deemed a waiver of a party's right to object to the
17 production of source code. Absent a subsequent and specific court or agency order, nothing herein
18 shall obligate a party to breach any non-party license agreement relating to such source code,
19 unless ordered to produce such information from a court of competent jurisdiction.

20 9. CHALLENGING CONFIDENTIALITY DESIGNATIONS

21 9.1 Timing of Challenges. Any party or non-party may challenge a designation of
22 confidentiality at any time. Unless a prompt challenge to a designating party's confidentiality
23 designation is necessary to avoid foreseeable, substantial unfairness, unnecessary economic
24 burdens, or a significant disruption or delay of the litigation, a party does not waive its right to
25 challenge a confidentiality designation by electing not to mount a challenge promptly after the
26 original designation is disclosed.

1 9.2 Meet and Confer. The parties must make every attempt to resolve any dispute
2 regarding confidential designations without court involvement. Any motion regarding confidential
3 designations or for a protective order must include a certification, in the motion or in a declaration
4 or affidavit, that the movant has engaged in a good faith meet and confer conference with other
5 affected parties in an effort to resolve the dispute without court action. The certification must list
6 the date, manner, and participants to the conference. A good faith effort to confer requires a face-
7 to-face meeting or a telephone conference.

8 9.3 Judicial Intervention. If the parties cannot resolve a challenge without court
9 intervention, the designating party may file and serve a motion to retain confidentiality under Local
10 Civil Rule 7 (and in compliance with Local Civil Rule 5(g), if applicable). The burden of
11 persuasion in any such motion shall be on the designating party. Frivolous challenges, and those
12 made for an improper purpose (e.g., to harass or impose unnecessary expenses and burdens on
13 other parties) may expose the challenging party to sanctions. All parties shall continue to maintain
14 the material in question as confidential until the court rules on the challenge.

15 10. PROTECTED MATERIAL SUBPOENAED OR ORDERED PRODUCED IN OTHER
16 LITIGATION

17 If a party is served with a subpoena or a court order issued in other litigation that compels
18 disclosure of any information or items designated in this action as "CONFIDENTIAL," that party
19 must:

20 (a) promptly notify the designating party in writing and include a copy of the
21 subpoena or court order;

22 (b) promptly notify in writing the party who caused the subpoena or order to
23 issue in the other litigation that some or all of the material covered by the subpoena or order is
24 subject to this agreement. Such notification shall include a copy of this agreement; and

25 (c) cooperate with respect to all reasonable procedures sought to be pursued by
26 the designating party whose confidential material may be affected.

11. UNAUTHORIZED DISCLOSURE OF PROTECTED MATERIAL

If a receiving party learns that, by inadvertence or otherwise, it has disclosed confidential material to any person or in any circumstance not authorized under this agreement, the receiving party must immediately (a) notify in writing the designating party of the unauthorized disclosures, (b) use its best efforts to retrieve all unauthorized copies of the protected material, (c) inform the person or persons to whom unauthorized disclosures were made of all the terms of this agreement, and (d) request that such person or persons execute the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" that is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

12. INADVERTENT PRODUCTION OF PRIVILEGED OR OTHERWISE PROTECTED MATERIAL

When a producing party gives notice to receiving parties that certain inadvertently produced material is subject to a claim of privilege or other protection, the obligations of the receiving parties are those set forth in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(b)(5)(B). This provision is not intended to modify whatever procedure may be established in an e-discovery order or agreement that provides for production without prior privilege review. The parties agree to the entry of a non-waiver order under Fed. R. Evid. 502(d) as set forth herein.

13. NON-TERMINATION AND RETURN OF DOCUMENTS

Within 60 days after the termination of this action, including all appeals, each receiving party must return or destroy (at the receiving party's election) all confidential material to the producing party, including all copies, extracts and summaries thereof. The receiving party shall not be required to destroy any backed-up copies of its network or of its email files. Alternatively, the parties may agree upon appropriate methods of destruction.

Notwithstanding this provision, counsel are entitled to retain one archival copy of all documents filed with the court, trial, deposition, and hearing transcripts, correspondence, deposition and trial exhibits, expert reports, attorney work product, and consultant and expert work product, even if such materials contain confidential material.

1 The confidentiality obligations imposed by this agreement shall remain in effect until a
2 designating party agrees otherwise in writing or a court orders otherwise.

4 IT IS SO STIPULATED, THROUGH COUNSEL OF RECORD.

5 DATED: June 4, 2018

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26 Attorneys for Plaintiff CyWee Group Ltd.

19 DATED: June 4, 2018

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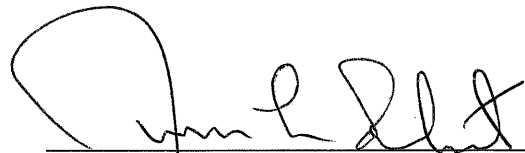
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PURSUANT TO STIPULATION, IT IS SO ORDERED

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that pursuant to Fed. R. Evid. 502(d), the production of any documents in this proceeding shall not, for the purposes of this proceeding or any other proceeding in any other court, constitute a waiver by the producing party of any privilege applicable to those documents, including the attorney-client privilege, attorney work-product protection, or any other privilege or protection recognized by law.

DATED: 5 June 2018



The Honorable James L. Robart United
States District Court Judge

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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
AT SEATTLE

CYWEE GROUP LTD.,

Plaintiff,

v.

HTC CORPORATION
and

HTC AMERICA, INC.,

Defendants.

CASE NO. 2:17-cv-00932-JLR

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

EXHIBIT A
ACKNOWLEDGMENT AND AGREEMENT TO BE BOUND

I, _____ [print or type full name], declare that:

1. My address is _____
[print or type full address]. My current employer is _____
_____. My current occupation is _____
_____.

2. I have received a copy of the Protective Order in this action. I have carefully read and understand the provisions of the Protective Order.

3. I agree to comply with and be bound by all the terms of this Stipulated Protective Order and I understand and acknowledge that failure to so comply could expose me to sanctions and punishment in the nature of contempt. I solemnly promise that I will not disclose in any manner any information or item that is subject to this Stipulated Protective Order to any person or entity except in strict compliance with the provisions of this Order.

4. Promptly upon termination of these actions, I will return all documents and things

1 designated as "CONFIDENTIAL" that came into my possession, and all documents and
2 things that I have prepared relating thereto, to the outside counsel for the party by whom I
3 am employed.

4 5. I further agree to submit to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the
5 Western District of Washington for the purpose of enforcing of the terms of this
6 Stipulated Protective Order, even if such enforcement proceedings occur after
7 termination of this action.
8

9 I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

10 Date: _____

11 Signature _____

12 City and State where sworn and signed: _____

13 Printed name: _____
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